

Of internal remedies, for relief of those attacks, which cannot be attributed to any specific cause, Erlenmeyer advises the bromides in the form of Brom-water, as recommended by him in another communication. This water is a combination of bromide of potassium, bromide of sodium, and bromide of ammonium in the proportions of, 4 : 4 : 2. together with 750 parts of carbonated soda water, and a drop of ammonia.

All in all, this little book is timely, and, although, it contains little or nothing absolutely new, yet if its precepts were followed by every one, the treatment of epilepsy would soon be rescued from the empirical and unenviable position which it now occupies.

GEO. W. JACOBY.

**Schema der Wirkungsweise der Hirnnerven. Ein Lehrmittel für Aerzte und Studierende.** Dr. JACOB HEIBERG, Wiesbaden, 1885.

Consists of a table of the cranial nerves, showing their distribution and physiology almost at a glance. The names of the nerves and the description of their distribution are printed in colored inks, red being used for the motor nerves, yellow for the sensory, and blue for the nerves of special sense. Thus, Trigemini is printed *Tri* in yellow, *gemin* in red, and *us* in blue. This method of instruction, by endeavoring to impress the brain by means of the eye, is one which undoubtedly has its great advantages, and this table of cranial nerves will probably aid the student somewhat in acquiring a knowledge of their distribution and function. For the physician it may be of service to refresh his memory in moments when time is valuable.

G. W. J.

**L'Uomo Delinquente (Criminal Man).** By Dr. LOMBROSO, Professor of Legal Medicine at the University of Turin, Turin, Italy. Bocca Bros., 1883.

Criminal anthropology is being much studied elsewhere than in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the United States and Canada law politics reign supreme in the legislative halls, in the State boards of charities, and science is at a discount. The ward worker, the clerical and medical politician, use institutions—which should be available for scientific purposes—as a means of ensuring the spoils to some political ring. The criminal, the pauper, and the insane are the prey of unclean beasts of politicians, and scientific studies are prevented through an endeavor to conceal malfeasance, by pandering to public prejudice against any thing which seems to disprove the modern doctrine of free-will, and this prevents the scientific study of criminals in America and the other Anglo-Saxon lands.

The present volume is divided into three parts: Criminal Embryology, Criminal Patho-Anatomy and Anthropometry, Criminal Biology and Psychology. Dr. Lombroso opens by a study of crime among animals, among savages and infants, and draws from these studies the conclusion that crime is largely the result of

criminal organization. In many respects his views, startling as they may seem to many, are accepted by the great majority of thinking penologists. The second part opens by the discussion of the findings in three hundred and fifty skulls of criminals, principally robbers. He has found submicrocephaly, exaggerated cephalic indices, especially in brachy cephalic, eurygnathism, enormous orbital cavities, enormously weighty and large lower jaws, high faces, diminution of the facial and cephalo-orbital indices, even less than the diminution observed in the insane; the cephalo-spinal index is more exaggerated even than in the insane, Pacchionian cavities, oavites, synostoses, cranial and facial asymmetries, plageocephaly, and other signs of degeneracy are found. The brain findings closely resemble the findings in original paranoiacs, there being cases of reversion to the lower animal types as well as aberrant convolutions similar to those found by Wilmarth (*JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE*, March, 1886) in idiots and imbeciles, and by Spitzka and Lander in original paranoiacs. Many of Dr. Lombroso's criminal brains exhibited pathological consequences secondary to the teratological defects found. It is clear from Dr. Lombroso's researches that the opinion expressed by the reviewer (*Chicago Medical Review*, vol. iii., 1881) in a review of Benedikt's "Brains of Criminals," that the connection between paranoiacs, imbeciles, and habitual criminals is a close one, is fully justified. Dr. Lombroso, however, from anthropometric study of 3,839 criminals, comes to the following conclusions: The criminal is always taller and weightier than normal man, even in youth; his arms are longer; he has a more ample chest, and he is more hairy. In thieves of all ages, and especially in confirmed criminals, submicrocephaly is double the normal. Dr. Lombroso is of opinion that the born criminal, with whom the present volume deals, is a case of reversion to the primitive races. The present volume is of decided interest and value, albeit Dr. Lombroso is too much biased by the idea that the born criminal is a distinct type from the original paranoiac. The criminal brains and criminals coming under the reviewer's observation were closely analogous to the paranoiacs, and when the existence of the "reasoning lunatics" and "congenital moral imbeciles" is recollected, it is difficult to see how a line can be scientifically drawn. Dr. Lombroso admits there is no difference between the congenital criminals and "moral lunatics," and between these latter and the other types of original paranoia the connection is intimate and close.

When criminal psychology is regarded in Anglo-Saxon and other countries as a branch of psychiatry, results of value to society will be obtained, but until then the present confused methods of dealing with criminals for whose crime their organization is responsible, will continue. The professional ward politician, the medical and clergyman politician will pretend to reform the class of criminals for whose crimes their own war upon society is responsible, and who differ from them only in the fact of having

been found out. With all his enthusiasm one alienist like Dr. Lombroso is of more value to society than the political clergyman, physician, and military men who are at the head of American charitable and correctional institutions. This is saying a good deal when the late revelations about the Pennsylvania soldiers' children's homes, the New Jersey prisons, and the Illinois charitable and correctional institutions are remembered.

Studies of the present type from a popular standpoint are very desirable, and the editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, who instituted a series of discussions involving criminality in its broadest aspect, and thereby acquainted the public with views as to criminality very similar to those advanced by Dr. Lombroso, rendered a service to the State. From present indications Pennsylvania seems most likely to be the first American State to utilize its prisons as sources of anthropological material. Dr. Howard, in Canada, made an attempt at the scientific study of criminality in England. Dr. Nicholson made a scientific study; but these sporadic attempts in the Anglo-Saxon countries have not received the scientific support they deserved. Dr. Nicholson's researches anticipate in many important points the results of Dr. Lombroso. The present work is well issued.

J. G. K.